

# POINT PLEASANT REGISTER.

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## WHITNEY

### CONFIRMS COOK'S STORY OF HIS DISCOVERY OF THE NORTH POLE.

St. Johns, N. F., Sept. 28.—The Arctic vessel Jeannie, with Harry Whitney, the New Haven big game hunter on board, arrived here today from the Greenland coast by way of Indian Harbor, Labrador.

Mr. Whitney was questioned regarding the statements made to him by Dr. Frederick A. Cook in Greenland. He said Cook arrived at Annotok in April of this year and declared that he had reached the North Pole a year before. He pleaded Whitney, however, not to tell Commander Peary who was to be informed only that Cook had gone further north than Peary's previous record, 87 degrees 6 minutes. Continuing Dr. Cook told Whitney that he had accomplished all he expected to and more besides, and that he was through with the Northern country.

Whitney did not communicate the latter part of this statement to Commander Peary. Continuing Mr. Whitney said that Dr. Cook had complained to him of Peary's taking of his house and stores but declared that he had suffered no unfairness. Peary's steward, Wm. Pritchard, was present when these statements were made. Like Mr. Whitney, he was pledged to secrecy by Dr. Cook. Murphy, Peary's boatswain, who was in charge of the stores was absent at Etah on this day and did not hear Dr. Cook's communications.

There were two houses on the Greenland shore, one at Annotok holding Dr. Cook's stores, and another at Etah holding Peary's stores. The three white men, Whitney, Murphy and Pritchard, sometimes occupied one and some times the other of these houses. Murphy was in charge of both houses. He is not able to read or write. He had written instructions from Peary which Whitney at Peary's request, read over to him from time to time.

These instructions were very stringent. They directed Murphy to use Cook's stores first and Peary's afterwards. Murphy was told in them that he was to give Dr. Cook every help if he came along in a needy condition, and furthermore the instructions implied that Murphy was to organize an expedition to search for Dr. Cook, but according to Mr. Whitney this part of the instructions was worded very ambiguously. Mr. Whitney said that Cook had a copy of these instructions and would doubtless make them public. Murphy treated Cook very civilly and Cook suffered no discourtesy.

When Dr. Cook and his Eskimos arrived at the house they had no sledges. Being too tired to drag it over the rough ice they had left it twenty miles from Etah. The following day some other Eskimos went out recovered the sledge and brought it in. On it were Dr. Cook's instruments, clothes and food.

After spending two days at Annotok where Cook first met Whitney, Cook started for Uth. Whitney accompanied him. Cook remained for three days at Etah organizing for his trip South to Upernivik.

The doctor had figured out rightly the date that he would likely get to Upernivik and when the Dundee whalers of the Lanish store ships would reach there and he argued that he had no time to lose. He planned originally to take two Eskimos and two sledges but one Eskimo fell sick and this made it necessary for him to cut down the luggage he could take with him South.

He consequently asked Whitney to take charge of the instruments with which he had made his observations at the Pole. There were three cases one containing a sextant, another an artificial horizon and the third instrument which Mr. Whitney said he could not recall. It possibly might have been a chronometer. Cook left no written records with Whitney that Whitney is aware of.

There may have been some records however in the other boxes in which Cook packed his clothes and his personal effects, but Cook did not tell Whitney especially that he was leaving any written records with him. Mr. Whitney was very positive about this.

After Cook departed for the South Whitney resumed his hunting. He took over Cook's two Eskimos, Etukishuls and Arwalaly, to show him the country where Cook had shot musk oxen. This the two men did and Whitney bagged all the oxen he could carry out in his sledges. He said he found these two Eskimos to be quite satisfactorily in subordinate capacities but he knows of their value in a dash across the Polar Sea.

Continuing Mr. Whitney said that last month when Peary on board the Roosevelt reached Etah from the North, after his winter work there (Whitney) informed him of Dr. Cook's arrival in April, adding that Cook had told him (Whitney) to tell Peary that Cook had gone beyond Peary's farthest north. Peary made no comment on this and Whitney said he was not asked any other questions by Peary.

But the next day Cook's Eskimos came to Whitney and asked him what Peary's men were trying to get them to say. Peary's men had shown the Eskimos papers and maps, but the Eskimos declared they did not understand these papers.

The day the Roosevelt was leaving Etah for home Whitney informed Peary that Cook had entrusted to him certain belongings to bring home on the vessel that was coming up for Whitney but as the ship had not arrived, Whitney was at a loss as to what to do with this property.

Peary declined to permit Cook's belongings to be brought aboard the Roosevelt and he put Whitney in his honor not to include anything belonging to Dr. Cook in his own luggage. Whitney thereupon went ashore from the Roosevelt, separated Dr. Cook's property from his own baggage, and with the aid of Captain Robert Bartlett, commander of the Roosevelt whom he had asked to help him, repacked Cook's property in boxes.

So far as Mr. Whitney is aware Cook's Eskimos never admitted that while with the doctor they had only progressed two "sleeps" from land.

## BIG CELEBRATION

### NOTABLE EVENT AT POINT PLEASANT THIS WEEK.

A large number of prominent Huntington citizens have received formal invitations to attend the unveiling and dedication of the monument commemorating the battle of Point Pleasant and the celebration of the one hundred and thirty-fifth anniversary of that noted event.

The ceremonies attending the unveiling and dedication of the monument will occur on Saturday, October 9. The two preceding days will be marked by local events commemorative of the battle.

A number of Huntington's prominent men and women are members of the arrangement committees. It is expected that the Huntington delegation to the unveiling will number hundreds.—Huntington Advertiser.

### K. & M. PAYS DAMAGE.

In Probate Judge Webster's court Tuesday, the claim of Mrs. Joseph T. Johnstone against the K. & M. railroad for damages for the killing of her husband, which occurred in the big head-on-collision north of Carpenter a few months ago, was settled by the payment of \$4500 to her. Johnstone was fireman on the north bound train, of which James Stevens was engineer. He was killed instantly when the trains collided, while Stevens escaped with a broken leg. The crew of the south bound train escaped without serious injury.—Pomeroy Democrat, Sept. 30.

## MEETING

### OF THE OHIO VALLEY IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION AT CINCINNATI.

That the fifteenth annual convention of The Ohio Valley Improvement Association, to be held in Cincinnati, October 14-15, will be one of the most important waterways conventions ever held is acknowledged by all who are familiar with existing conditions at Washington and in the country at large. It will also from present indications be the largest convention ever held by this Association. Reports to this effect and lists of delegates have already been received from a large majority of the over three score river towns between Pittsburgh and Cairo, and in addition many of the towns and cities not directly on the river are realizing that notwithstanding that fact there will be a direct benefit to them through the nine-foot stage and all the year round navigation of Ohio. The general invitation, published a short time ago, to all mayors and commercial organizations in the six states in the Association to appoint delegates was not confined by any means to "river towns," nor was the number of delegates limited.

Governor Harmon will welcome the convention to Ohio, and Governor Wilson, of Kentucky, will welcome the delegates when they cross the river. A number of distinguished men in different walks of life will be on the program now nearing completion. The Committee on Reception and Entertainment is also busy. Delegates will find their time between sessions fully occupied, and the ladies of their families will find, both during and between sessions, that Cincinnati still has claim to the title of Paris of America.

One real combination business and pleasure trip has already been arranged. It will be a steamboat ride down the Ohio to inspect the dam now nearing completion at Fern Bank, thirteen miles below Cincinnati, and which soon will create a 9-foot stage for that distance and an equal distance up the river. The business part of the trip will consist in an inspection of the dam and possibly a business session on the "down" or "up" trip. The program for the pleasure part of the trip has not been announced. The Committee simply says that nothing which the Ohio Valley states produce or which can be brought into them will be omitted in adding to the gaiety of the occasion.

This will be the most important convention in the history of the Ohio Valley Improvement Association. The iron is hot and now is the time to strike. The project not only has a friend at Court but a Court which has examined all the evidence, is thoroughly familiar with the justness of the cause, and is committed to its advancement.

The big question before the convention will be the adoption by the government of the policy of issuing bonds for the improvement of waterways.

The big need is the arousing of an active public sentiment in favor of a bond issue. The push forward which can be given by a convention composed of hundreds of business men speaking plainly is needed at this time.

President Taft is an Ohio Valley man despite his world travels and world knowledge, he is personally familiar with Ohio Valley and its needs and possibilities. He has specifically and in detail endorsed the improvement of the Ohio River.

Secretary of State Knox is an Ohio Valley man, and as familiar with its manufacturing industries and commerce, and their possibilities of expansion, as any man except one who has made a special life study of the subject, and no man has used plainer or stronger words in advocacy of the policy of The Ohio Valley Improvement Association.

President Taft has repeatedly ad-

vocated the issue of bonds for the improvement of waterways. Within the past year at one meeting he said:

"My own judgment is that every improvement like that of the Ohio River should be treated by itself as one great enterprise, just as we treated the Panama Canal, and that provision should be made by bonds, or otherwise for the setting aside of a fund sufficient to complete it as rapidly as possible. To leave progress in these matters to the fitful and partisan consideration of appropriation committees in Congress, influenced by a desire to reduce the appearance of total expenditures each year as much as possible, is to impair the necessary financial support of every one of these great enterprises, and to drag them along from year to year, and greatly delay their ultimate completion."

Speaking at another meeting, last December, President Taft said:

"I have no compunctions on the subject of issuing bonds is the debt to be contracted ought to be met by bonds. I think that men sometimes overdo the business of meeting what ought to be distributed expenses out of current income. I think there is good reason for issuing bonds for these improvements that are to be permanent, and not to spend current income for them. Sometimes it takes as much courage and involves as much real public interest to issue bonds for a purpose for which bonds ought to be used as it is to pay as we go. In other words, it is a mere question of economic policy and the mere fear of criticism because an administration has issued bonds should not prevent us from doing justice to ourselves and posterity."

Secretary of State Knox in an address to the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce made the following remarkably clear and strong statement:

"The duty of the Government to raise its waterways to their utmost efficiency was determined long ago by the action of the Government itself. When the Government assumed charge and control of the navigable streams of the interior it entered into a practical contract with the States and communities bordering these streams that their waterways would be improved to their highest capacity. The States were thereby prevented from improving the streams themselves. Corporate enterprise was forbidden to undertake the canalization of important stretches and fix the cost of their works and franchises on the traffic. The Federal Government has made its formal and deliberate declaration that it will do the work. That necessarily involves that it will make the improvements adequate to modern needs and possibilities. To do any less would be mockery and breach of good faith."

### COOK DINNER AT NINETY-THREE

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 30.—Mrs. Rebecca Hutchinson of Jerseyville, Ill., cooked dinner which was served at her home to near relatives on her ninety-third birthday.

To her guests who marveled at her health and strength she gave her rules of longevity. They are:

Go to bed early.

Get up early.

Eat plenty of fruit.

Don't eat when you are sick.

By following these rules she has contrived to get along the past 60 years without taking any medicine.

With her rules of living she mixes a wholesome philosophy.

"It is a very funny world, after all," she says.

"If you look for sunshine you'll find it, and if you look for clouds you will find them."

### RAID CHARLESTON "BOOZE" HOUSES

Charleston, W. Va., Oct. 1.—On the order of Prosecuting Attorney Avis raids were made today on seven alleged "booze" dispensaries. Nineteen arrests were made and four wagon loads of whiskey and beer confiscated.

## GOVERNOR IS SILENT

### AND THE "UTTRA" SESSION MYSTERY IS BAFFLING TO THE POPULACE.

(By Charles Brooks Smith)

The closing week has been one thick with rumors of politics; of the sly words and stealthy movements of politicians. Verily, the gum shoe brigade is abroad in the land, and the Remingtons are clicking day and night the breezy gossip to a prodigious proportion of an intelligent reading public that likes to be regaled by it. Scott has been off along the Great White Way making merry with the Hudson-Fulton celebrators; Elkins has been taking the aqua pura punishments at the Virginia Hot Springs; and Glasscock has been handing the Monongalia people the pleasant palazza over their "Homecoming." In the meantime rumors possessing qualities of more or less credence, with those touching the extra legislative session attaining the highest altitude.

Governor Glasscock's reticence has served to add fuel to the controversial flames. At Morgantown, in public and private talks, he allowed no slip of the tongue to disclose his hand. With one of his most intimate friends there he discussed the subject, but let no word drop that would hint at his intention. Prior to his departure from Charleston, he discussed years the world has produced as much gold as in the entire period since the discovery of America, and in 50 years as much as in the four preceding centuries. Expert authority is given for the statement that record await searchers for the meal, and that the production will increase constantly and indefinitely. Obviously then, the limit has not been reached in the cost of living.

Academic discussion of the subject may be instructive to the victims of the same subject with another close to him, a man high up in official life, but the letter from the latter that lies on the desk before me is heavy with doubt.

Amusing, indeed, would be meditation over the present hurlyburly about the mooted extra session subject, if it were not for the silly, yet serious shafts, that impugn the motives of the many excellent men of the press. That tends to weaken public confidence in the probity of the papers. It taints an otherwise instructive and interesting discussion with sinister suspicion. Those who are for the session say the lobbyists of the "interests" are fighting strenuously against it for selfish reasons, as if the "lobbyists" would have the heart to throttle the goose that lays the golden egg! Lobbyists live on legislatures; what profiteth peace to the fighting man! They and their kind would, if they could, have sessions perpetual instead of biennial. And those who have been thrumming their harps against the extra session have been so unkind as to allege that those who want it, expect to profit pecuniarily therefrom. Those who know their Charleston in legislative times know full well that any blind hog is able to pick up a few acorns so plentiful is the crop. Editors who oppose the calling of an extra session, therefore, lay themselves wide open to the suspicion of being honestly and genuinely sincere; of holding the public's welfare above their individual interests. The paradox is a pleasing as it is unique.

In Wheeling, Parkersburg and Huntington there is not a Republican newspaper advising the extra session. The Charleston Mail is. The Wheeling Intelligencer says "it has counselled against it, and still believes that there is nothing at this time that would justify a call for one." Which is potential and interesting, because it was thought that the state's leading Republican paper was on the other side of proposition.

Senator Fred O. Blue (he is one found at last whose motives are not likely to be impugned) is the latest state senator and important party fac-

tor to add his voice and counsel against an extra session.

And to add more gayety to the debate along comes Brother Tom Hare, apostle of the Drys, who raises his parched voice in the desert and says that he didn't say it; that is, that he didn't say that Governor Glasscock told him that there would be a special or an "uttry."

And thus the riddle of the Sphinx ages with the riddle still unsolved.

## CALEB POWERS

### CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS OF KENTUCKY.

Caleb Powers, pardoned convict, named as an assistant assassin at the murder of Governor Goebel of Kentucky, proposes to drag that whole nasty mess back into the politics of the Blue Grass State. Caleb Powers was Secretary of State through fraud. He was in the Taylor crew of Republican politicians who proposed to hold the government of Kentucky from the rightful officials at all hazards—murder if necessary. And murder was necessary. The killing of Gov. Goebel marked a vicious chapter in the political history of Kentucky. Those responsible for it never paid the full penalty of their crime. Caleb Powers was three times convicted of being an accessory to the assassination, twice sentenced to life imprisonment and once sentenced to death. He served the greater part of eight years in prison but was pardoned by a Republican Governor recently elected.

Goebel's opponent for the gubernatorial chair was in exile for eight years through a refusal of Republican Governors to honor Kentucky's request for extradition.

Powers comes from his prison cell claiming the wreath of a martyr. He proposes to strike down every hand that was raised in defence of the law of the land as it was applied to his case. He believes he was wronged. Measured by the yardstick of punishment as inflicted upon the man who actually fired the shot which killed Goebel Powers may have been wronged. But what of Goebel's lot? In vain now the real friends of Powers urge him not to nurse his wounds in public. He has declined their advice. He appears to be a whirlwind of power. On the stump now he is convincing, and Kentucky loving a fighter, is showing some concern, if not admiration for him. He may succeed in his determination to enter Congress for his home in Knox county is among Republican strongholds of the state. His congressional district is represented by Don C. Edwards, last elected to Congress without Democratic opposition. Powers has entered the field to fight Edwards for the nomination, claiming that Edwards aided in sending him to prison.

The country appeared to have escaped from the odor of a distressing crime when the last of the cases pending was cleared by a pardon from the present Governor. Some wrongfully pardoned before their cases had even been pressed to trial. In the whole history of this case there seems to have been more or less of a misapplication of justice, and it may be that the administration of law was marked with error in the trials which resulted in the conviction of Powers, but the facts was sufficient to convince three different juries of his actual connection with the murder. Now the county is to be asked to walk through the dirty trial again. We do not anticipate that Congressman Edwards will decline to join issue with his warring antagonist. Powers may be the cause of more bloodshed in the Blue Grass State, but it is to be hoped that Knox county will settle the question at the ballot box and let no assassin's bullet rob the successful man of his seat as Goebel was deprived of the Gubernatorial chair had won.—National Monthly.